

Kansas PRAMS

2017 Surveillance Report



Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Division of Public Health
Bureau of Epidemiology & Public Health Informatics
Kansas Department of Health and Environment
Curtis State Office Building – 1000 SW Jackson, Topeka, KS 66612-1354
<http://www.kdheks.gov/bepihi>
March 2019



PREGNANCY RISK ASSESSMENT MONITORING SYSTEM (PRAMS)

IMPROVING THE HEALTH OF BABIES AND MOTHERS IN KANSAS

Kansas PRAMS

2017 Surveillance Report

Kansas Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System

Bureau of Epidemiology & Public Health Informatics

Division of Public Health

Kansas Department of Health and Environment

Curtis State Office Building – 1000 SW Jackson, Topeka, KS 66612-1354

<http://www.kdheks.gov/bephi>

March 2019



This report was prepared on behalf of:

Lee A. Norman, M.D., Secretary

Division of Public Health

Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics

Elizabeth W. Saadi, Ph.D., State Registrar and Director

Farah Ahmed, MPH, PhD, State Epidemiologist and Environmental Health Officer

Author: Brandi Markert, MS

Reviewers: Greg Crawford, BA

Farah Ahmed, MPH, PhD

Data collection for PRAMS was coordinated by:

Lisa Williams, BA

Vital record information was collected by:

Office of Vital Statistics

Kay Haug, Director

“Remember to see the faces in the numbers.” ---Anonymous

Our Vision – Healthy Kansans living in safe and sustainable environments

Our Mission – To protect and improve the health and environment of all Kansans

This publication was supported by the Grant or Cooperative Agreement Number 6 U01DP006224-03-02, funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not necessarily represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention or the Department of Health and Human Services.

Table of Contents

List of Tables	iii
Acknowledgements	vi
Introduction	1
Methods	2
Results	3
Key Findings	4
Demographics	6
Before Pregnancy	8
Maternal Health	8
Access to Care Prior to Pregnancy	9
Health Insurance Before, During, and After Pregnancy	11
Mother's Pregnancy Intent	14
During Pregnancy	15
Prenatal Care	15
Flu Vaccination	18
Dental Visits During Pregnancy	18
Maternal Morbidity During Pregnancy	19
Substance Use Around the Time of Pregnancy	20
Stress and Abuse Around the Time of Pregnancy	27
After Pregnancy	30
Delivery Outcome	30
Breastfeeding	31
Safe Sleep	33
Well-Baby Checkups	36
Family Planning after Pregnancy	37
Postpartum Checkup for Mother	40
Feelings of Depression During the Postpartum Period	41
Abuse after Pregnancy	42

Other Experiences.....	43
Adverse Childhood Events (ACEs).....	43
Knowledge of Emergency Birth Control	43
Use of Illicit & Prescription Drugs During Pregnancy	44
Basic Needs & Social Support During Pregnancy	45
Home Visiting Services	46
Infant Vaccination.....	47
Safety.....	48
Social Support After Pregnancy.....	49
Barriers to Accessing Mental Health Care	49
Income	51
Zika Virus	52
Technical Notes	56
Analyses	56
Sample Size and Non-response	56
Data Cleaning	57

List of Tables

Table 1. Demographics	6
Table 2. BMI prior to pregnancy	8
Table 3. Prevalence of pre-existing health conditions	8
Table 4. Vitamin use prior to pregnancy	8
Table 5. Proportion of mothers who had a health care visit, during the year prior to pregnancy .	9
Table 6. Type of health care visit prior to pregnancy	9
Table 7. Discussions with health care worker during health care visits, prior to pregnancy	10
Table 8. Pre-pregnancy health insurance status	11
Table 9. Reasons for not having health insurance prior to pregnancy	12
Table 10. Health insurance status during pregnancy	13
Table 11. Health insurance status postpartum	13
Table 12. Pregnancy intent	14
Table 13. Prevalence and timing of prenatal care	15
Table 14. Barriers to prenatal care	16
Table 15. Source of prenatal care	16
Table 16. Experiences during prenatal care visits	17
Table 17. Flu vaccination during pregnancy	18
Table 18. Proportion of mothers who had a dental cleaning during pregnancy	18
Table 19. Prevalence of maternal morbidities during pregnancy	19
Table 20. Prevalence of tobacco use, before, during, and after pregnancy	20
Table 21. Proportion of women who were advised to quit smoking during a prenatal care visit .	21
Table 22. Health care workers' actions during prenatal care visits to help mothers quit smoking	22
Table 23. Self-assessed changes in smoking during pregnancy	23
Table 24. Barriers to quitting	23
Table 25. Rules for smoking inside the home.....	24
Table 26. Use of other tobacco products.....	24
Table 27. Use of electronic nicotine products before and during pregnancy	25
Table 28. Prevalence of alcohol use during the past 2 years.....	26
Table 29. Average number of drinks, during the 3 months before pregnancy	26
Table 30. Stressful life experiences during the year before delivery	27
Table 31. Total number of stressful life experiences during the year before delivery	28
Table 32. Proportion of mothers who could not afford food around the time of pregnancy	28
Table 33. Prevalence of physical abuse, during and prior to pregnancy	29
Table 34. Abuse or manipulation by partner during pregnancy	29
Table 35. Age of infant	30
Table 36. Infant's length of stay in the hospital after delivery.....	30

Table 37. Infant mortality.....	31
Table 38. Proportion of infants who were living with the mother	31
Table 39. Sources of breastfeeding information	31
Table 40. Prevalence of breastfeeding.....	32
Table 41. Breastfeeding duration	32
Table 42. Infant's most frequent sleeping position.....	33
Table 43. Infant's frequency of solo sleeping.....	33
Table 44. Placement of infant's crib or bed	34
Table 45. Ways that infant slept in past 2 weeks.....	34
Table 46. Advice from health care workers regarding safe sleep	35
Table 47. Proportion of infants who had a well-baby checkup	36
Table 48. Proportion of mothers taking steps toward birth control	37
Table 49. Reasons for not taking steps toward birth control	37
Table 50. Type of postpartum birth control specified by mothers.....	38
Table 51. Prevalence of contraceptive use.....	39
Table 52. Proportion of mothers who had a postpartum checkup	40
Table 53. Experiences during postpartum checkups	40
Table 54. Postpartum feelings of depression	41
Table 55. Abuse or manipulation by partner after pregnancy	42
Table 56. Proportion of mothers who had experienced adverse childhood events	43
Table 57. Proportion of mothers who had known about the "morning-after pill" prior to pregnancy	43
Table 58. Substance use during pregnancy	44
Table 59. Mother's access to basic needs during pregnancy	45
Table 60. Social support during pregnancy	45
Table 61. Experiences with home visiting services.....	46
Table 62. Reasons for refusing home visiting services.....	46
Table 63. Vaccination plans for infant	47
Table 64. Miscellaneous safety practices	48
Table 65. Social support after pregnancy	49
Table 66. Access to treatment for depression	49
Table 67. Barriers that mothers indicated kept them from receiving treatment for depression ...	50
Table 68. Income distribution of survey participants.....	51
Table 69. Mother's perception about Zika virus	52
Table 70. Proportion of mothers who discussed Zika virus with a health care worker during pregnancy	52
Table 71. Proportion of women who received a blood test for Zika virus during pregnancy	53
Table 72. Awareness of travel recommendations concerning Zika virus during pregnancy	53
Table 73. Proportion of mothers who travelled or lived outside of the United States during pregnancy	53

Table 74. Proportion of mothers who lived in or travelled to a tropical location outside of the US	54
Table 75. Proportion of mothers whose male partners had travelled or lived outside the United States	54
Table 76. Proportion of mothers whose male partners had been in a tropical climate outside the US.....	54
Table 77. Frequency of condom use with husband or male sex partner during pregnancy.....	55
Table 78. Reasons for not using condoms during pregnancy	55
Table 79. Weighted response rates by characteristic of the mother, 2017.....	57

Acknowledgements

Kansas PRAMS has arisen as a collaboration of people both within and outside of the Kansas Department of Health & Environment, who are dedicated to understanding and improving the health of mothers and babies.

We would like to acknowledge the time and effort of our PRAMS team:

Lisa Williams, Project Coordinator

Kimberly Padilla, Phone Interviewer

Nicole Cook, Phone Interviewer

Greg Crawford, PRAMS Principal Investigator & Director of Vital and Health Statistics
Data Analysis

Brandi Markert, Epidemiologist

In addition, we are indebted to the following for their contributions to the PRAMS project:

KDHE Bureau of Epidemiology & Public Health Informatics

KDHE Office of Vital Statistics

KDHE Bureau of Family Health

Kansas Maternal Child Health Council

Julia Soap, MPH

Finally, we are grateful to the mothers who gave their time to complete the PRAMS questionnaire. Thank you for sharing your stories with us.

Introduction

The Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System (PRAMS) is an ongoing, population-based survey, in which mothers are interviewed about their experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy. PRAMS was initiated in 1987 by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), as part of the effort to reduce infant mortality and low birth weight. States participating in PRAMS now represent approximately 83 percent of all U.S. births. Kansas became a PRAMS member in 2016 and began data collection in 2017.

The PRAMS survey helps shed light on issues that affect the well-being of mothers and infants. Findings from PRAMS may enhance the understanding of maternal behaviors and experiences, and their relationship with pregnancy outcomes. PRAMS data may be used in a variety of ways, including identifying high-risk groups, monitoring trends in health indicators, assisting in program planning and assessment, and providing information for research of emerging maternal and infant health issues.

The 2017 Kansas PRAMS results are summarized here courtesy of the KDHE Bureau of Epidemiology and Public Health Informatics. We are excited to share our first year of results with you! If you use any of the information contained here for public health practice or research purposes, please let us know.

If you are a researcher who is interested in obtaining Kansas PRAMS data, please see our website for information about data requests: http://www.kdheks.gov/phi/data_requests.htm

Methods

Kansas PRAMS collects information on women who live in Kansas, and who have recently given birth in Kansas to a living infant. Each month, a stratified random sample of approximately 140 live births is pulled from Kansas' birth certificate files. Infants of low birthweight (<2,500 grams) are over-sampled compared to infants of normal or high birthweight, to ensure that adequate information is collected on this high-risk subgroup.

Two methods of data collection are used. First, mothers are mailed a PRAMS questionnaire up to three times. If mothers are not reached by mail, telephone interviewers attempt to reach them. After data collection, the survey data are weighted by the CDC to adjust for the sampling design, non-response, and non-coverage.

In this report, statistics are presented as weighted estimates, which represent Kansas-resident mothers who delivered a live infant in Kansas in 2017. Not all participants answered every question of the survey. Respondents who left an answer blank were excluded from the analysis of that question.

In this report, we have suppressed data based on sample size. See ***Technical Notes***.

Results

Key Findings

Out of 1,668 mothers who were sampled for the PRAMS survey, a total of 995 mothers completed the questionnaire, yielding a weighted response rate of 62.9%.

Access to medical care

- Two-thirds of mothers (67.0%) went for a health care visit in the year before pregnancy.
- More than 4 in 5 mothers (85.7%) received prenatal care during their first trimester.
- Among mothers who did not receive prenatal care, or who did not get care as early as they had wished, the most common barriers to obtaining care were: not knowing they were pregnant (40.1%), being unable to schedule an appointment at the desired time (40.0%), and unwillingness of their doctor or health plan to start care as early as desired (31.6%).

Substance use

- Nearly 1 in 4 mothers (23.7%) had smoked cigarettes in the past two years.
- Before, during, and after pregnancy, the prevalence of cigarette smoking varied from 20.6% in the three months before pregnancy, to 9.1% in the last three months of pregnancy, to 12.7% in the months following pregnancy.
- Fewer than 1 in 10 mothers (8.9%) had used e-cigarettes in the past two years.
- The prevalence of alcohol use during the three months before pregnancy was 63.3%.
- Substances used during pregnancy included over-the-counter pain relievers (77.4%), prescription pain relievers (7.9%), and marijuana (3.6%).

Mental health

- In the year before pregnancy, 18.9% of mothers had been depressed, while a quarter of mothers (25.2%) had anxiety during this time.
- Approximately 1 in 8 mothers (12.4%) exhibited signs of postpartum depression.
- Among women who were not non-smokers during the three months before pregnancy, more than a quarter (28.5%) reported worsening depression as a barrier to quitting, and more than a third (41.6%) indicated worsening anxiety as a barrier to quitting.

Breastfeeding

- Approximately 9 in 10 infants (90.1%) had been breastfed or fed pumped milk, even for only a short period of time.
- The proportion of infants who were breastfed for at least four weeks was 78.3%, while 70.0% were breastfed for at least eight weeks.
- Mothers learned about breastfeeding from a variety of sources, primarily: a lactation specialist (79.3%), a doctor (76.8%), and/or the infant's doctor or other health care provider (71.8%).

Infants' sleep habits

- Most mothers placed their infants on his/her back to sleep most frequently (80.2%), rather than on his/her side, stomach, or a combination of positions.
- While at least 8 in 10 mothers were informed by a health care worker about proper sleep positions, appropriate type of bed to use, and which items can be placed in the bed, only 55.6% of mothers were told to place the infant's crib or bed in the same room as where she slept.

Other experiences

- Nearly 3 in 4 mothers (72.6%) had experienced at least one stressful life event during the year before delivery.
- Less than 3% of mothers had experienced physical abuse by a partner or family member during their pregnancy, or in the year before their pregnancy.

Zika virus

- During pregnancy, 41.4% of mothers had been at least somewhat worried about Zika virus, whereas 13.4% were not aware of Zika virus.
- During pregnancy, 45.2% of mothers had discussed Zika virus with a doctor, nurse, or other health care worker.

Demographics

A total of 995 mothers participated in the PRAMS project in 2017, representing 34,401 Kansas women who had live births. Their demographic characteristics are broken down in Table 1.

Table 1. Demographics

Characteristic	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Total	995	34401	100.0	
Age, years				
<20	49	1972	5.7	4.0 - 8.2
20-24	201	8202	23.8	20.5 - 27.6
25-34	596	19439	56.5	52.4 - 60.5
≥35	149	4788	13.9	11.4 - 16.9
Race/ethnicity				
Non-Hispanic White	745	25252	73.4	69.4 - 77.0
Non-Hispanic Black	74	2181	6.3	4.7 - 8.6
Hispanic	96	4723	13.7	10.7 - 17.4
Other ^a	80	2244	6.5	4.9 - 8.6
Highest education level attained				
Less than high school diploma	89	3889	11.4	8.7 - 14.8
High school diploma/GED	233	8472	24.8	21.5 - 28.6
Beyond high school	668	21745	63.8	59.6 - 67.7
Marital status				
Married	681	23117	67.2	63.2 - 71.0
Other	314	11284	32.8	29.0 - 36.8
Residence				
Urban	746	24747	71.9	68.1 - 75.5
Rural	249	9654	28.1	24.5 - 31.9
Poverty level during the year before delivery ^b				
<100%	277	9986	30.5	26.6 - 34.6
100% - 199%	240	8767	26.8	23.3 - 30.5
200% - 399%	214	7316	22.3	19.2 - 25.8
≥ 400%	211	6697	20.4	17.5 - 23.7
Postpartum health insurance status ^c				
Private	650	22560	68.1	64.1 - 71.9
Medicaid	205	6599	19.9	16.8 - 23.5
None	102	3964	12.0	9.4 - 15.1
WIC status				

Received during pregnancy	293	10289	29.9	26.2 - 33.9
Did not receive during pregnancy	702	24112	70.1	66.1 - 73.8

All variables except poverty level and health insurance status have been derived from information contained in the infant's birth certificate.

^a Includes Non-Hispanic Asian, Native American, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and multiracial.

^b Calculated from responses to Questions 78-79 in the questionnaire. Based on poverty thresholds established by the Census Bureau for the year 2016.

^c From responses to Question 12 in the questionnaire. Insurance is coded as: Private (Private only, both Medicaid & private, any other insurance in combination with private, TRICARE or other military health insurance); Medicaid; and No insurance (no insurance or Indian Health Service only).

Before Pregnancy

Maternal Health

Table 2. BMI prior to pregnancy

Questions 1 & 2	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
BMI before pregnancy:				
<18.5 (underweight)	44	1486	4.4	3.0 - 6.4
18.5 – 24.9 (normal weight)	424	14544	43.0	39.1 - 47.1
25.0 – 29.9 (overweight)	240	9024	26.7	23.2 - 30.5
≥30.0 (obese)	265	8734	25.8	22.4 - 29.6

Table 3. Prevalence of pre-existing health conditions

Question 4	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health conditions, 3 months before pregnancy: (% yes)				
Type 1 or Type 2 diabetes	40	1434	4.2	2.8 - 6.2
Hypertension	69	1876	5.5	3.9 - 7.6
Depression	191	6515	18.9	15.9 - 22.4
Anxiety	259	8626	25.2	21.8 - 28.8

Table 4. Vitamin use prior to pregnancy

Question 5	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Use of multivitamin, prenatal vitamin, or folic acid vitamin, 1 month before pregnancy:				
No use	489	17451	50.8	46.7 - 54.8
1 to 3 times a week	76	2444	7.1	5.3 - 9.4
4 to 6 times a week	57	1604	4.7	3.3 - 6.5
Every day of the week	369	12883	37.5	33.7 - 41.4

Access to Care Prior to Pregnancy

Table 5. Proportion of mothers who had a health care visit, during the year prior to pregnancy

Question 6	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Had health care visit during the 12 months before pregnancy:				
No	308	11326	33.0	29.3 - 37.0
Yes	685	22975	67.0	63.0 - 70.7

Table 6. Type of health care visit prior to pregnancy

Question 7	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Type of visit: (% yes, all that apply)				
Regular checkup at family doctor's office	335	11231	48.7	43.9 - 53.5
Regular checkup at OB/GYN's office	365	12178	52.8	48.0 - 57.6
Visit for an illness or chronic condition	137	4450	19.3	15.8 - 23.4
Visit for an injury	31	972	4.2	2.6 - 6.6
Visit for family planning or birth control	129	3797	16.5	13.2 - 20.3
Visit for depression or anxiety	107	3343	14.5	11.5 - 18.1
Visit to have teeth cleaned	440	14961	64.8	60.0 - 69.3
Other visit	120	3815	16.5	13.2 - 20.5

Table 7. Discussions with health care worker during health care visits, prior to pregnancy

Question 8	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Actions taken by health care worker during any visits: (% yes, among those with a health care visit)				
Recommended vitamin with folic acid	252	8093	35.6	31.2 - 40.3
Discussed maintaining healthy weight	213	6152	27.0	23.0 - 31.4
Discussed controlling medical conditions (e.g., diabetes)	88	2285	10.1	7.5 - 13.3
Discussed desire to have children	295	9329	40.8	36.2 - 45.6
Discussed birth control	227	8049	35.5	31.0 - 40.3
Discussed improving health before a pregnancy	167	5113	22.3	18.6 - 26.6
Discussed sexually transmitted infections	137	4112	18.1	14.6 - 22.2
Asked about smoking cigarettes	510	16517	72.6	68.0 - 76.7
Asked about physical or emotional abuse	314	9823	43.1	38.4 - 47.9
Asked if feeling down or depressed	323	10111	44.5	39.8 - 49.4
Asked about mother's kind of work	409	12820	56.4	51.5 - 61.1
Tested mother for HIV	142	4651	20.9	17.1 - 25.2

Health Insurance Before, During, and After Pregnancy

Table 8. Pre-pregnancy health insurance status

Question 9	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health insurance, 1 month before pregnancy: (% yes, all that apply)				
Private health insurance from work (own job or partner's job)	530	18015	52.4	48.4 - 56.5
Private health insurance from parents	98	3822	11.1	8.8 - 14.0
Private health insurance from the Health Insurance Marketplace or HealthCare.gov	56	1806	5.3	3.8 - 7.4
Medicaid (Title 19) or KanCare	151	5128	15.0	12.2 - 18.2
TRICARE or other military health care	47	1743	5.1	3.6 - 7.2
Indian Health Service (IHS) or Tribal*	7	228	0.7	0.3 - 1.6
Other	36	1505	4.4	2.9 - 6.6
No health insurance	144	4805	14.0	11.3 - 17.2

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 9. Reasons for not having health insurance prior to pregnancy

Question 10	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reason(s) for not having health insurance: (% yes among those without insurance, all that apply)				
Health insurance was too expensive	90	3409	70.9	59.5 - 80.2
Could not get health insurance from work or partner's work	35	1238	25.8	17.2 - 36.7
Applied for health insurance, but waiting to get it*	15	500	10.4	5.0 - 20.3
Had problems with the health insurance application or website*	6	175	3.6	1.0 - 12.0
Income was too high to qualify for Medicaid	29	1062	22.1	14.3 - 32.6
Income was too high to qualify for a tax credit from the Health Insurance Marketplace or HealthCare.gov*	14	450	9.6	4.6 - 19.0
Did not know how to get health insurance*	11	327	6.8	2.6 - 16.5
Did not have the right residency documents*	11	563	11.7	5.7 - 22.7
Other*	18	317	6.6	2.8 - 15.0

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 10. Health insurance status during pregnancy

Question 11	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health insurance for prenatal care: (% yes, all that apply)				
Private health insurance from work (own job or partner's job)	503	17081	52.3	48.2 - 56.4
Private health insurance from parents	70	2626	8.0	6.0 - 10.6
Private health insurance from the Health Insurance Marketplace or HealthCare.gov	43	1223	3.7	2.5 - 5.5
Medicaid (Title 19) or KanCare	325	11221	34.5	30.6 - 38.6
TRICARE or other military health care	45	1635	5.0	3.5 - 7.2
Indian Health Service (IHS) or Tribal	--	--	--	--
Other	24	842	2.6	1.5 - 4.4
No health insurance	26	984	3.0	1.8 - 5.1

Two hyphens (i.e., --) indicated suppressed estimate due to insufficient sample size.

Table 11. Health insurance status postpartum

Question 12	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Current health insurance: (% yes, all that apply)				
Private insurance from work (own job or partner's job)	508	17213	50.1	46.1 - 54.1
Private health insurance from parents	69	2827	8.2	6.2 - 10.9
Private health insurance from the Health Insurance Marketplace or HealthCare.gov	47	1467	4.3	2.9 - 6.2
Medicaid (Title 19) or KanCare	248	8194	23.9	20.5 - 27.6
TRICARE or other military health care	50	1924	5.6	4.0 - 7.8
Indian Health Service (IHS) or Tribal*	6	125	0.4	0.1 - 1.1
Other	26	863	2.5	1.5 - 4.2
No health insurance	102	3971	11.6	9.1 - 14.6

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Mother's Pregnancy Intent

Table 12. Pregnancy intent

Question 13	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Thoughts about becoming pregnant, just before pregnancy:				
Wanted to be pregnant later	193	7317	21.6	18.4 - 25.3
Wanted to be pregnant sooner	152	4819	14.3	11.7 - 17.3
Wanted to be pregnant then	450	15528	45.9	41.9 - 50.0
Did not want to be pregnant then or at any time in the future	53	1708	5.1	3.6 - 7.1
Not sure	128	4432	13.1	10.5 - 16.2

During Pregnancy

Prenatal Care

Table 13. Prevalence and timing of prenatal care

Question 14		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Started prenatal care during the first trimester:					
	Yes	862	29181	85.7	82.4 - 88.5
	No	110	4668	13.7	11.0 - 17.0
	Did not receive prenatal care*	9	193	0.6	0.2 - 1.7
Question 15		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received prenatal care as early as desired:					
	No	135	4560	13.4	10.8 - 16.5
	Yes	841	29414	86.6	83.5 - 89.2

Question 15 excludes respondents who indicated not having had prenatal care in Question 14.

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 14. Barriers to prenatal care

Question 16	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Barriers to care: (% yes among those who either did not get prenatal care, or did not get prenatal care as early as desired)				
Could not get appointment at desired time	52	1738	40.0	29.3 - 51.8
Did not have enough money or insurance	37	1068	25.4	16.5 - 36.9
Did not have transportation*	15	317	7.7	3.5 - 16.0
Doctor or health plan would not start care as early as desired	44	1395	31.6	22.1 - 43.0
Too busy	26	858	21.1	13.0 - 32.3
Could not take time off from work or school*	9	207	5.0	1.9 - 12.8
Did not have Medicaid/KanCare card	29	938	22.3	13.8 - 34.1
Did not have child care*	13	402	9.7	4.8 - 18.8
Did not know she was pregnant	52	1814	40.1	29.4 - 52.0
Wanted to keep pregnancy secret*	12	401	9.7	4.6 - 19.5
Did not want prenatal care	--	--	--	--

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Two hyphens (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

Table 15. Source of prenatal care

Question 17	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Primary source of prenatal care:				
Private doctor's office	666	22334	67.6	63.5 - 71.4
Hospital clinic	185	6703	20.3	17.1 - 23.8
Health department clinic	39	1452	4.4	2.9 - 6.7
Community Health Center	23	967	2.9	1.7 - 4.9
Other	43	1597	4.8	3.3 - 7.0

Table 16. Experiences during prenatal care visits

Question 18	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Discussions with a health care worker: (% yes among those who had prenatal care)				
Optimum weight gain during pregnancy	583	20042	59.2	55.1 - 63.1
Use of prescription medications	961	33512	98.6	97.2 - 99.3
Cigarette smoking	938	32242	94.8	92.6 - 96.4
Alcohol use	927	31845	93.8	91.5 - 95.5
Physical or emotional abuse	673	23497	69.9	66.1 - 73.4
Feeling down or depressed	754	25670	75.9	72.3 - 79.2
Drug use (i.e., marijuana, cocaine)	780	26838	79.7	76.4 - 82.8
Desire to be tested for HIV	495	16884	50.6	46.6 - 54.7
Plans to breastfeed new infant	902	31355	92.6	90.3 - 94.5
Plans to use birth control after delivery	753	26620	78.8	75.4 - 81.8

Flu Vaccination

Table 17. Flu vaccination during pregnancy

Question 19		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During the 12 months before delivery, mother was offered a flu shot by a health care worker:					
	No	118	4335	12.7	10.2 - 15.8
	Yes	863	29736	87.3	84.2 - 89.8
Question 20		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During the 12 months before delivery, mother received a flu shot:					
	No	336	11465	34.1	30.3 - 38.0
	Yes, before pregnancy	119	3833	11.4	9.0 - 14.3
	Yes, during pregnancy	520	18372	54.6	50.5 - 58.6

Dental Visits During Pregnancy

Table 18. Proportion of mothers who had a dental cleaning during pregnancy

Question 21		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Received teeth cleaning during most recent pregnancy:					
	No	542	18773	55.1	51.1 - 59.1
	Yes	444	15287	44.9	40.9 - 48.9

Maternal Morbidity During Pregnancy

Table 19. Prevalence of maternal morbidities during pregnancy

Question 22	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Health conditions during most recent pregnancy: (% yes)				
Gestational diabetes	90	2874	8.4	6.4 - 11.0
Pregnancy-onset hypertension, pre-eclampsia, or eclampsia	202	4041	11.8	9.6 - 14.4
Depression	178	5711	16.8	13.9 - 20.1
Anxiety	239	7809	23.0	19.7 - 26.6

Substance Use Around the Time of Pregnancy

Table 20. Prevalence of tobacco use, before, during, and after pregnancy

Questions 23-25 & 30	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Smoked cigarettes in the past 2 years:				
No	729	26126	76.3	72.7 - 79.6
Yes	261	8101	23.7	20.4 - 27.3
Smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy:				
No	758	27144	79.4	75.9 - 82.5
Yes	230	7039	20.6	17.5 - 24.1
Smoked in the last 3 months of pregnancy:				
No	868	31073	90.9	88.2 - 93.0
Yes	121	3117	9.1	7.0 - 11.8
Current smoker:				
No	829	29828	87.3	84.3 - 89.7
Yes	158	4356	12.7	10.3 - 15.7
Changes in tobacco use during pregnancy:				
Non-smoker	758	27144	79.4	75.9 - 82.5
Smoker who quit	110	3929	11.5	9.1 - 14.4
Number of cigarettes reduced	68	1663	4.9	3.4 - 7.0
Number of cigarettes increased or stayed the same	52	1447	4.2	2.9 - 6.2

Based on participants' responses to Question 23 ("Have you smoked any cigarettes in the past 2 years?"), Question 24 ("In the 3 months before you got pregnant, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?"), Question 25 ("In the last 3 months of your pregnancy, how many cigarettes did you smoke on an average day?"), and Question 30 ("How many cigarettes do you smoke on an average day now?").

Table 21. Proportion of women who were advised to quit smoking during a prenatal care visit

Question 26	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During a prenatal care visit, was advised to quit smoking by a health care worker: (% yes among those who smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy)				
No	56	2273	33.3	25.1 – 42.7
Yes	166	4537	66.5	57.1 - 74.8
Did not go for prenatal care	--	--	--	--

Two dashes (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

Table 22. Health care workers' actions during prenatal care visits to help mothers quit smoking

Question 27	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Actions taken by a health care worker during a prenatal care visit: (% yes among those who smoked 3 months before pregnancy)				
Discussed how to quit smoking	93	2361	35.3	27.1 - 44.5
Suggested setting a specific date to stop smoking	74	1748	26.1	18.9 - 34.8
Suggested attending a class or program to stop smoking	52	1194	17.8	11.9 - 26.0
Provided booklets, videos, or other materials to help mother quit smoking on her own	73	1830	27.8	20.2 - 36.9
Referred to counseling for help with quitting	26	760	11.4	6.5 - 19.1
Asked if a family member or friend would support mother's decision to quit smoking	70	1832	27.4	19.9 - 36.3
Referred to a national or state quit line (i.e., KanQuit)	78	1938	28.9	21.3 - 37.9
Recommended nicotine gum	33	872	13.0	7.9 - 20.7
Recommended a nicotine patch	37	803	12.1	7.4 - 19.3
Prescribed a nicotine nasal spray or nicotine inhaler*	6	228	3.4	1.2 - 9.5
Prescribed a pill like Zyban®*	14	414	6.2	3.0 - 12.3
Prescribed a pill like Chantix®*	11	304	4.5	1.9 - 10.5

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 23. Self-assessed changes in smoking during pregnancy

Question 28	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Among those who smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy: Mother quit smoking around the time of most recent pregnancy:				
No	28	776	11.0	6.5 - 18.0
No, but cut back	78	1839	26.0	19.0 - 34.4
Yes, quit before she found out she was pregnant	24	904	12.8	7.9 - 20.1
Yes, quit when she found out she was pregnant	71	2802	39.6	31.1 - 48.7
Yes, quit later in her pregnancy	28	759	10.7	6.2 - 17.9

Table 24. Barriers to quitting

Question 29	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Obstacles to quitting smoking: (% yes among those who smoked in the 3 months before pregnancy)				
Cost of medicines or products to help with quitting	63	1809	26.0	18.9 - 34.6
Cost of classes to help with quitting	53	1606	23.1	16.3 - 31.6
Fear of gaining weight	57	1683	24.4	17.6 - 32.9
Loss of a way to handle stress	148	4539	64.6	55.4 - 72.8
Other people smoking around her	142	4338	61.8	52.6 - 70.2
Cravings for a cigarette	164	4725	67.3	58.1 - 75.3
Lack of support from others to quit	55	1329	19.1	13.1 - 26.9
Worsening depression	69	1987	28.5	21.0 - 37.5
Worsening anxiety	93	2899	41.6	33.0 - 50.8
Other*	18	480	8.8	4.4 - 17.1

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 25. Rules for smoking inside the home

Question 31	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Rules about smoking inside home now:				
No one is allowed to smoke anywhere inside home	934	32612	96.8	94.9 - 98.0
Smoking is allowed in some rooms or at some times	32	860	2.6	1.5 - 4.2
Smoking is permitted anywhere inside home*	11	234	0.7	0.2 - 2.1

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 26. Use of other tobacco products

Question 32	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Mother used any of these in the past 2 years: (% yes)				
E-cigarettes or other electronic nicotine products	88	3043	8.9	6.8 - 11.7
Hookah	43	1419	4.2	2.9 - 6.2
Chewing tobacco, snuff, snus, or dip*	9	344	1.0	0.4 - 2.5

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 27. Use of electronic nicotine products before and during pregnancy

Question 33	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Among those who used e- cigarettes or other electronic nicotine products in the past 2 years: Use during the 3 months before pregnancy:				
More than once a day*	12	543	17.1	9.2 - 29.7
Once a day	--	--	--	--
2 to 6 days a week*	7	263	8.3	3.2 - 19.9
1 day a week or less*	22	478	15.1	7.8 - 27.0
Did not use then	47	1718	54.2	40.5 - 67.3
Question 34	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Among those who used e- cigarettes or other electronic nicotine products in the past 2 years: Use during the last 3 months of pregnancy:				
More than once a day	--	--	--	--
Once a day	--	--	--	--
2 to 6 days a week	--	--	--	--
1 day a week or less*	9	218	6.9	2.7 - 16.6
Did not use then	81	2817	88.9	77.8 - 94.8

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Two hyphens (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

Table 28. Prevalence of alcohol use during the past 2 years

Questions 35 & 36		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Consumed alcohol in the past 2 years:					
	No	247	8600	25.1	21.7 - 28.9
	Yes	739	25665	74.9	71.1 - 78.3
Consumed alcohol in the 3 months before pregnancy:					
	No	358	12527	36.7	32.8 - 40.7
	Yes	621	21610	63.3	59.3 - 67.2

Table 29. Average number of drinks, during the 3 months before pregnancy

Question 36		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Average number of drinks, during the 3 months before pregnancy:					
	14 drinks or more per week*	10	328	1.3	0.5 - 3.1
	8 or more drinks per week	20	677	2.7	1.6 - 4.5
	4 to 7 drinks per week	76	2742	10.7	8.3 - 13.8
	1 to 3 drinks per week	194	6803	26.6	22.8 - 30.9
	Less than 1 drink per week	321	11059	43.3	38.8 - 47.9
	Did not drink then	111	3926	15.4	12.2 - 19.1

Respondents who answered "no" to Question 35 were excluded from this analysis.

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Stress and Abuse Around the Time of Pregnancy

Table 30. Stressful life experiences during the year before delivery

Question 37	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Experiences during the 12 months before the infant was born: (% yes)				
A close family was very sick and had to go to the hospital	253	8066	23.6	20.4 - 27.2
Got separated or divorced	61	1947	5.7	4.1 - 7.9
Moved to a new address	382	13426	39.2	35.3 - 43.2
Was homeless or had to sleep outside, in a car, or in a shelter	24	882	2.6	1.5 - 4.3
Partner lost their job	126	3573	10.5	8.3 - 13.1
Lost her job even though she wanted to go on working	89	2575	7.6	5.7 - 10.0
She or partner had a cut in work hours or pay	139	4446	13.1	10.6 - 16.0
Was apart from partner due to military deployment or extended work-related travel	55	2182	6.4	4.7 - 8.6
Argued with partner more than usual	208	7466	21.8	18.6 - 25.4
Partner said they did not want her to be pregnant	59	2023	5.9	4.2 - 8.2
Had problems paying the rent, mortgage, or other bills	171	5685	16.6	13.8 - 19.8
She or partner went to jail	38	1340	3.9	2.6 - 5.9
Someone very close to her had a substance problem	125	4635	13.5	10.9 - 16.6
Someone very close to her died	185	6058	17.7	14.9 - 20.9

Table 31. Total number of stressful life experiences during the year before delivery

Question 37		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Number of stressful life experiences reported:					
	None	259	9406	27.4	24.0 - 31.2
	1-2 stressors	437	15139	44.2	40.2 - 48.2
	3-5 stressors	229	7764	22.6	19.5 - 26.2
	6 or more stressors	64	1970	5.7	4.1 - 7.9

Table 32. Proportion of mothers who could not afford food around the time of pregnancy

Question 38		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During the 12 months before the infant was born, mother ate less than she felt she should because there was not enough money to buy food:					
	No	891	31010	91.4	88.8 - 93.5
	Yes	90	2899	8.6	6.5 - 11.2

Table 33. Prevalence of physical abuse, during and prior to pregnancy

Question 39	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
In the 12 months before pregnancy, mother was physically abused by: (% yes)				
Husband or partner	25	950	2.8	1.7 - 4.6
Ex-husband or ex-partner	27	921	2.7	1.6 - 4.5
Another family member*	6	121	0.4	0.1 - 1.6
Question 40	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy, mother was physically abused by: (% yes)				
Husband or partner	22	846	2.5	1.5 - 4.2
Ex-husband or ex-partner*	12	391	1.2	0.5 - 2.5
Another family member*	12	331	1.0	0.4 - 2.3

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 34. Abuse or manipulation by partner during pregnancy

Question 41	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy: (% yes)				
Partner threatened her or made her feel unsafe in some way	35	1386	4.1	2.7 - 6.1
She was frightened for her safety or family's safety because of the anger or threats of her partner	33	1331	3.9	2.6 - 5.9
Partner tried to control her daily activities	40	1234	3.6	2.4 - 5.5
Partner forced her into sexual activity	17	663	2.0	1.1 - 3.5

After Pregnancy

Delivery Outcome

Table 35. Age of infant

Question 42	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Age of infant when survey was completed:				
2 months (60-89 days)	281	9755	28.4	24.9 - 32.1
3 months (90-119 days)	449	15621	45.4	41.4 - 49.4
4 months (120-149 days)	131	4374	12.7	10.3 - 15.6
5 months (150-179 days)	85	3135	9.1	7.0 - 11.8
6 months or more (≥180 days)	49	1516	4.4	3.0 - 6.4

Table 36. Infant's length of stay in the hospital after delivery

Question 43	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Infant stayed in the hospital:				
No	41	1826	5.4	3.8 - 7.8
Yes	920	31804	94.4	92.1 - 96.1
Still in the hospital	11	59	0.2	0.1 - 0.3
Question 43	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Infant's length of stay:				
Less than 1 day	32	1295	3.8	2.5 - 5.9
1 to 2 days	419	20160	59.8	55.8 - 63.7
3 to 5 days	243	9325	27.7	24.2 - 31.5
6 to 14 days	107	1425	4.2	3.0 - 5.9
More than 14 days	151	894	2.7	2.1 - 3.4
Infant was not born in a hospital*	9	531	1.6	0.8 - 3.1
Still in the hospital	11	59	0.2	0.1 - 0.3

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 37. Infant mortality

Question 44		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Infant currently alive:					
	No*	27	195	0.6	0.3 - 1.1
	Yes	942	33272	99.4	98.9 - 99.7

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 38. Proportion of infants who were living with the mother

Question 45		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Infant currently living with the mother:					
	No*	15	441	1.3	0.6 - 2.7
	Yes	917	32743	98.7	97.3 - 99.4

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Breastfeeding

Table 39. Sources of breastfeeding information

Question 46		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Source(s) from which mother learned about breastfeeding: (% yes)					
	Doctor	721	25086	76.8	73.1 - 80.1
	A nurse, midwife, or doula	650	22654	70.1	66.1 - 73.8
	A breastfeeding or lactation specialist	744	25916	79.3	75.7 - 82.6
	Infant's doctor or other healthcare provider	665	23103	71.8	67.8 - 75.4
	A breastfeeding support group	258	9020	27.9	24.3 - 31.9
	A breastfeeding hotline or toll-free number	96	3485	10.9	8.6 - 13.8
	Family or friends	620	21159	65.3	61.2 - 69.2
	Other	101	3731	15.9	12.6 - 20.0

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Table 40. Prevalence of breastfeeding

Question 47	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Mother breastfed or pumped breast milk to feed new infant, even for a short period of time:				
No	81	3281	9.9	7.6 - 12.8
Yes	856	30004	90.1	87.2 - 92.4

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Table 41. Breastfeeding duration

Questions 47-49	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Breastfed at least 4 weeks:				
No	192	7208	21.7	18.4 - 25.4
Yes	742	26004	78.3	74.6 - 81.6
Breastfed at least 8 weeks:				
No	291	9958	30.0	26.3 - 33.9
Yes	643	23254	70.0	66.1 - 73.7

Calculated from responses to: Question 47 ("Did you ever breastfeed or pump breast milk to feed your new baby, even for a short period of time?"), Question 48 ("Are you currently breastfeeding or feeding pumped milk to your new baby?"), and Question 49 ("How many weeks or months did you breastfeed or feed pumped milk to your new baby?").

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Safe Sleep

Table 42. Infant's most frequent sleeping position

Question 50	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Infant's most frequent sleeping position:				
Mostly on side	79	3523	10.6	8.3 - 13.5
Mostly on back	767	26615	80.2	76.6 - 83.4
Mostly on stomach	58	2406	7.2	5.3 - 9.8
Combination of positions ^{a*}	18	647	2.0	1.0 - 3.6

^a A small percentage of respondents selected more than one position, such as "side and back", "side and stomach", "back and stomach", or "all 3 positions".

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable.

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Table 43. Infant's frequency of solo sleeping

Question 51	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
In the past 2 weeks, how often infant slept alone in his/her own crib or bed:				
Always	545	18973	57.1	53.0 - 61.1
Often	191	6826	20.5	17.4 - 24.0
Sometimes	66	2592	7.8	5.8 - 10.4
Rarely	47	1919	5.8	4.1 - 8.1
Never	77	2920	8.8	6.7 - 11.5

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Table 44. Placement of infant's crib or bed

Question 52	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
When infant slept alone, his/her crib or bed was in the same room as where the mother slept:				
No	189	7129	23.8	20.4 - 27.6
Yes	653	22838	76.2	72.4 - 79.6

Excludes respondents who answered "never" to Question 51, as well as those whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Table 45. Ways that infant slept in past 2 weeks

Question 53	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Ways new infant slept, past 2 weeks: (% yes)				
In a crib, bassinet, or pack and play	827	29278	88.5	85.5 - 91.0
On a twin or larger mattress or bed	219	8391	25.8	22.2 - 29.7
On a couch, sofa, or armchair	76	2634	8.1	6.1 - 10.8
In an infant car seat or swing	413	14688	45.3	41.2 - 49.4
In a sleeping sack or wearable blanket	403	12408	38.1	34.3 - 42.1
With a blanket	412	16178	49.4	45.3 - 53.6
With toys, cushions, or pillows, including nursing pillows	76	2654	8.1	6.1 - 10.8
With crib bumper pads (mesh or non-mesh)	106	4047	12.4	9.9 - 15.4

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Table 46. Advice from health care workers regarding safe sleep

Question 54	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Doctor, nurse, or other health care worker told mother: (% yes)				
Place baby on his/her back to sleep	884	31268	94.0	91.5 - 95.8
Place baby to sleep in a crib, bassinet, or pack and play	823	28768	86.8	83.7 - 89.4
Place baby's crib or bed in mother's room	536	18359	55.6	51.5 - 59.6
What things should or should not go in bed with the baby	830	29174	88.1	85.1 - 90.6

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Well-Baby Checkups

Table 47. Proportion of infants who had a well-baby checkup

Question 55		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
New infant had a well-baby checkup:					
	No*	10	378	1.1	0.5 - 2.4
	Yes	918	33031	98.9	97.6 - 99.5

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Question 56 (concerning barriers to obtaining a well-baby checkup) yielded fewer than 30 total respondents. Therefore, the results from Question 56 are unavailable for this report.

Family Planning after Pregnancy

Table 48. Proportion of mothers taking steps toward birth control

Question 57	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Mother and/or partner is taking steps toward birth control:				
No	183	6154	18.1	15.2 - 21.5
Yes	798	27790	81.9	78.5 - 84.8

Table 49. Reasons for not taking steps toward birth control

Question 58	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reasons for not using birth control: (% yes among those who were not using birth control, all that apply)				
Wanted to get pregnant	39	909	14.0	9.0 - 21.2
Was pregnant	--	--	--	--
Had tubes tied or blocked	--	--	--	--
Did not want to use birth control	78	2891	44.6	35.6 - 53.9
Worried about side effects from birth control	54	1911	29.5	21.7 - 38.7
Was not having sex	45	2006	30.9	22.8 - 40.4
Partner did not want to use anything	22	535	8.3	4.5 - 14.5
Had problems paying for birth control*	7	144	2.2	0.7 - 6.7
Other	40	1124	17.3	11.5 - 25.3

Two dashes (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 50. Type of postpartum birth control specified by mothers

Question 59	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Type of birth control mother is using: (% yes among those who were using birth control, all that apply)				
Tubes tied or blocked (female sterilization)	102	2986	10.7	8.2 - 13.7
Vasectomy (male sterilization)	31	1380	4.9	3.4 - 7.1
Birth control pills	205	7176	25.5	21.9 - 29.5
Condoms	241	8617	30.6	26.7 - 34.9
Shots or injections	44	1422	5.1	3.3 - 7.7
Contraceptive patch or vaginal ring*	13	540	1.9	1.0 - 3.7
IUD	130	4112	14.6	11.8 - 18.0
Contraceptive implant in the arm	41	1594	5.7	3.8 - 8.4
Natural family planning (including rhythm method)	77	2856	10.2	7.9 - 13.2
Withdrawal (pulling out)	149	6261	22.3	18.8 - 26.2
Not having sex (abstinence)	95	3315	11.8	9.2 - 15.0
Other	25	760	2.7	1.6 - 4.5

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Table 51. Prevalence of contraceptive use

Questions 57-59		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Use of any contraceptive methods postpartum: ^a					
	No	202	6868	20.2	17.1 - 23.7
	Yes	779	27076	79.8	76.3 - 82.9
Contraceptive use by method effectiveness:					
	Most effective ^b	299	9875	29.3	25.7 - 33.1
	Moderately effective ^c	242	8410	24.9	21.6 - 28.6
	Least effective ^d	231	8561	25.4	22.0 - 29.1
	Not using a contraceptive method	202	6868	20.4	17.3 - 23.9

^a Respondents were considered as using contraceptives if they checked “yes” to Question 57, indicated at least one type of birth control in Question 59 (besides abstinence), and/or indicated female sterilization in Question 58. Respondents who checked “no” to Question 57, or who indicated only abstinence in Question 59, were classified as not using any contraceptive.

^b Includes sterilization, implants, or IUDs.

^c Includes shots or injections, pills, or patch/ring.

^d Includes condoms, natural family planning, or withdrawal.

Postpartum Checkup for Mother

Table 52. Proportion of mothers who had a postpartum checkup

Question 60		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Mother has had a postpartum checkup:					
	No	99	3606	10.6	8.2 - 13.5
	Yes	885	30463	89.4	86.5 - 91.8

Table 53. Experiences during postpartum checkups

Question 61		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Actions taken by health care worker: (% yes among those who had postpartum checkup)					
	Recommended taking vitamin with folic acid	521	18058	60.2	55.9 - 64.3
	Discussed healthy eating, exercise, and losing weight gained during pregnancy	442	14867	49.1	44.8 - 53.3
	Discussed how long to wait before next pregnancy	410	13046	43.1	38.9 - 47.3
	Discussed birth control methods	753	26002	85.9	82.6 - 88.6
	Gave or prescribed a contraceptive method	362	12591	41.6	37.5 - 45.9
	Inserted IUD or contraceptive implant	185	6102	20.2	17.0 - 24.0
	Asked about cigarette smoking	506	16279	54.1	49.8 - 58.3
	Asked about emotional/physical abuse	459	14840	48.9	44.6 - 53.1
	Asked if feeling down or depressed	737	24611	81.2	77.5 - 84.3
	Tested mother for diabetes	129	4294	14.3	11.4 - 17.8

Feelings of Depression During the Postpartum Period

Table 54. Postpartum feelings of depression

Question 62	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Since delivery, how often mother has felt down, depressed, or hopeless:				
Always*	16	266	0.8	0.3 - 1.9
Often	71	2214	6.5	4.7 - 8.9
Sometimes	238	8355	24.6	21.3 - 28.3
Rarely	332	11594	34.2	30.5 - 38.1
Never	315	11501	33.9	30.2 - 37.9
Question 63	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Since delivery, how often mother has had little interest or little pleasure in doing things usually enjoyed:				
Always	31	1022	3.0	1.8 - 4.9
Often	65	1948	5.7	4.1 - 8.0
Sometimes	195	6156	18.1	15.2 - 21.4
Rarely	300	10758	31.6	28.0 - 35.5
Never	393	14145	41.6	37.6 - 45.6
Depression indicator^a				
No	836	29684	87.6	84.6 - 90.1
Yes	139	4195	12.4	9.9 - 15.4

^a Depression is indicated if the mother answered “always” or “often” to one or both questions about depression.

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Abuse after Pregnancy

Table 55. Abuse or manipulation by partner after pregnancy

Question 64	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Since new infant was born: (% yes)				
Partner threatened her or made her feel unsafe in some way*	17	510	1.5	0.8 - 2.9
She was frightened for her safety or family's safety because of the anger or threats of her partner*	18	629	1.8	1.0 - 3.3
Partner tried to control her daily activities	26	651	1.9	1.1 - 3.4
Partner forced her into sexual activity	--	--	--	--

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Two hyphens (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

Other Experiences

Adverse Childhood Events (ACEs)

Table 56. Proportion of mothers who had experienced adverse childhood events

Question 65	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Mother's childhood experiences: (% yes)				
Most of the time, she had an adult who believed in her	896	30749	91.6	88.9 - 93.7
Parent or guardian got divorced or separated	347	11439	34.0	30.3 - 38.0
Had to move because of problems paying the rent or mortgage	143	4677	14.0	11.4 - 17.0
Someone in her family or herself went hungry because could not afford enough food	84	2816	8.4	6.4 - 11.0
Parent or guardian got in trouble with the law or went to jail	130	4276	12.8	10.3 - 15.7
Parent or guardian she lived with had a serious drinking or drug problem	200	6534	19.4	16.4 - 22.9
She was in foster care	54	1930	5.7	4.1 - 8.0

Knowledge of Emergency Birth Control

Table 57. Proportion of mothers who had known about the "morning-after pill" prior to pregnancy

Question 66	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Prior to pregnancy, mother had known about emergency birth control (aka the "morning-after pill"):				
No	106	3445	10.3	7.9 - 13.1
Yes	870	30156	89.7	86.9 - 92.1

Use of Illicit & Prescription Drugs During Pregnancy

Table 58. Substance use during pregnancy

Question 67	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Mother used any of these during most recent pregnancy: (% yes)				
Over-the-counter pain relievers such as aspirin, Tylenol®, Advil®, or Aleve®	754	26116	77.4	73.8 - 80.6
Prescription pain relievers such as hydrocodone (Vicodin®), oxycodone (Percocet®), or codeine	96	2651	7.9	6.0 - 10.3
Adderall®, Ritalin® or another stimulant*	10	151	0.4	0.2 - 1.3
Marijuana or hash	47	1212	3.6	2.3 - 5.5
Synthetic marijuana (K2, Spice)	--	--	--	--
Methadone, naloxone, Subutex, or Suboxone®	--	--	--	--
Heroin (smack, junk, black tar)	--	--	--	--
Amphetamines (uppers, speed, crystal meth, crank, ice, <i>agua</i>)*	6	148	0.4	0.1 - 1.4
Cocaine (crack, rock, coke, blow, snow)	--	--	--	--
Tranquilizers (downers, ludes)	--	--	--	--
Hallucinogens (LSD/acid, PCP/angel dust, Ecstasy, Molly, mushrooms, bath salts)	--	--	--	--

Two dashes (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Basic Needs & Social Support During Pregnancy

Table 59. Mother's access to basic needs during pregnancy

Question 68	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy: (% yes)				
Had affordable, reliable transportation	931	32196	95.4	93.2 - 96.9
Skipped meals or ate less because there wasn't enough money or food	66	2286	6.8	5.0 - 9.2
Had safe housing	927	32026	94.9	92.6 - 96.4
Had consistent and stable housing	930	32297	95.7	93.6 - 97.1
Home was too crowded	43	1814	5.4	3.7 - 7.8
Could keep basic utility services on (heat, water, lights)	930	32736	97.1	95.5 - 98.2
Had access to a telephone when needed	954	33175	98.3	96.9 - 99.0
Had other unmet basic needs	35	933	2.8	1.7 - 4.5

Table 60. Social support during pregnancy

Question 69	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy, people who would help her if a problem came up: (% yes, all that apply)				
Husband or partner	889	30902	90.5	87.6 - 92.7
Mother, father, or in-laws	845	29455	86.1	83.0 - 88.7
Other family member or relative	680	23699	69.3	65.4 - 72.9
A friend	666	22767	66.6	62.6 - 70.3
Religious community	290	11024	32.5	28.8 - 36.4
Other	75	2310	6.8	5.0 - 9.1
No one*	7	297	0.9	0.3 - 2.2

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Home Visiting Services

Table 61. Experiences with home visiting services

Question 70	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy, mother was offered home visiting services:				
No	816	28323	83.7	80.4 - 86.5
Yes	163	5528	16.3	13.5 - 19.6
Question 71	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Mother accepted the offer of home visiting services:				
No	80	3033	55.4	45.1 - 65.2
Yes	83	2446	44.6	34.8 - 54.9

Table 62. Reasons for refusing home visiting services

Question 72	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reason(s) for refusing home visiting services: (% yes, all that apply)				
Did not think she needed it	68	2398	71.9	57.8 - 82.7
Did not understand how it would help her*	13	377	11.3	5.3 - 22.7
Did not want anyone in my home*	12	251	7.5	2.9 - 18.0
Household member(s) did not want anyone in home	--	--	--	--
Other*	8	470	14.1	6.6 - 27.7

Two dashes (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Infant Vaccination

Table 63. Vaccination plans for infant

Question 73	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Plans for vaccinating infant:				
Infant will be vaccinated the way doctor recommends	845	29835	90.4	87.5 - 92.6
Infant will get every vaccine, but at different times than doctor recommends	35	1304	4.0	2.6 - 6.1
Infant will get only some of the recommended vaccines	27	939	2.8	1.7 - 4.7
Infant will not get vaccines	20	931	2.8	1.7 - 4.6

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Safety

Table 64. Miscellaneous safety practices

Question 74	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Mother's practices to keep infant safe: (% yes)				
Always used a seatbelt during pregnancy	884	31316	94.0	91.7 - 95.8
Infant always rides in a rear-facing car seat	925	32969	99.3	98.1 - 99.7
The Poison Control Center phone number (1-800-222-1222) is accessible in home	669	22809	69.6	65.6 - 73.2
Knows how to perform baby CPR	663	21414	64.6	60.5 - 68.5
Home has a working smoke alarm	880	31164	93.7	91.2 - 95.5
Home has a working carbon monoxide alarm	573	19867	61.4	57.3 - 65.4
A health care worker told her what happens if a baby is shaken	792	27410	82.3	78.9 - 85.3
A health care worker told her how to quiet a crying baby	810	28184	84.6	81.4 - 87.4

Excludes respondents whose infants were not alive or living with them.

Social Support After Pregnancy

Table 65. Social support after pregnancy

Question 75	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
After infant was born, people who would help her if a problem came up: (% yes, all that apply)				
Husband or partner	893	30819	90.2	87.4 - 92.5
Mother, father, or in-laws	863	30065	87.9	84.9 - 90.3
Other family member or relative	709	24450	71.5	67.6 - 75.0
A friend	674	22945	67.1	63.1 - 70.8
Religious community	298	10983	32.3	28.6 - 36.1
Other	59	2045	6.0	4.3 - 8.3
No one*	13	500	1.5	0.7 - 2.9

* This percentage may be statistically unreliable. Interpret with caution.

Barriers to Accessing Mental Health Care

Table 66. Access to treatment for depression

Question 76	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Since delivery, mother thought she needed treatment or counseling for depression, but did not get it:				
No	838	28952	87.0	84.0 - 89.6
Yes	126	4321	13.0	10.4 - 16.0

Table 67. Barriers that mothers indicated kept them from receiving treatment for depression

Question 77	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reason(s) for not getting help for depression: (% yes)				
Could not find a provider she liked	26	1007	26.3	16.7 - 38.8
It seemed too difficult or overwhelming	73	2739	66.6	54.8 - 76.6
Worried about the cost or could not afford it	61	2214	56.9	44.8 - 68.3
Did not have time because of a job, childcare or another commitment	47	1820	46.1	34.6 - 58.0
Could not find a provider who spoke her language	--	--	--	--

Two dashes (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

Income

Table 68. Income distribution of survey participants

Question 78	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Yearly total household income, during the year before the infant was born:				
\$0 to \$16,000	154	4902	14.9	12.1 - 18.3
\$16,001 to \$20,000	75	2799	8.5	6.3 - 11.3
\$20,001 to \$24,000	51	2457	7.5	5.4 - 10.2
\$24,001 to \$28,000	42	1265	3.8	2.6 - 5.8
\$28,001 to \$32,000	48	1734	5.3	3.7 - 7.5
\$32,001 to \$40,000	69	2386	7.3	5.4 - 9.7
\$40,001 to \$48,000	66	3053	9.3	7.1 - 12.0
\$48,001 to \$57,000	59	1931	5.9	4.3 - 8.0
\$57,001 to \$60,000	42	1232	3.7	2.5 - 5.5
\$60,001 to \$73,000	63	1881	5.7	4.2 - 7.8
\$73,001 to \$85,000	59	2294	7.0	5.2 - 9.2
\$85,001 or more	218	6957	21.2	18.2 - 24.5

Zika Virus

The following supplemental questions were included at the end of the questionnaire in 2017.

Table 69. Mother's perception about Zika virus

Question Z1	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy, mother's level of worry about the Zika virus:				
Very worried	89	3201	9.4	7.2 - 12.2
Somewhat worried	309	10858	32.0	28.4 - 35.8
Not at all worried	451	15313	45.1	41.1 - 49.2
Had never heard of Zika virus	124	4564	13.4	10.8 - 16.6

Table 70. Proportion of mothers who discussed Zika virus with a health care worker during pregnancy

Question Z2	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
At any time during most recent pregnancy, discussed Zika virus with a health care worker:				
No	454	15878	54.8	50.5 - 59.1
Yes, a health care worker talked with her without her asking about it	280	9635	33.3	29.3 - 37.5
Yes, a health care worker talked with her, but only after she asked about it	109	3439	11.9	9.4 - 14.9

Excludes respondents who indicated that they had never heard of Zika virus in Question Z1.

Table 71. Proportion of women who received a blood test for Zika virus during pregnancy

Question Z3		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy, underwent a blood test for Zika virus:					
	No	777	26732	93.8	91.3 - 95.7
	Yes	52	1758	6.2	4.3 - 8.7

Excludes respondents who indicated that they had never heard of Zika virus in Question Z1.

Table 72. Awareness of travel recommendations concerning Zika virus during pregnancy

Question Z4		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy, was aware of recommendations that pregnant women should avoid travel to areas with Zika virus:					
	No	110	3947	13.6	10.8 - 17.0
	Yes	734	25075	86.4	83.0 - 89.2

Excludes respondents who indicated that they had never heard of Zika virus in Question Z1.

Table 73. Proportion of mothers who travelled or lived outside of the United States during pregnancy

Question Z5		Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy, lived or travelled outside the 50 United States:					
	No	941	32701	96.7	94.9 - 97.9
	Yes	33	1104	3.3	2.1 - 5.1

Excludes respondents who indicated only nationwide travel in Question Z6.

Question Z6 ("When did you live or travel outside the US during your most recent pregnancy and for how long?") yielded a small number of valid responses and is not included in this report. This question gave respondents the ability to specify travel destination, first date of their trip, and length of stay, for up to two trips.

Table 74. Proportion of mothers who lived in or travelled to a tropical location outside of the US

Question Z7	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Travel destination had a tropical climate:				
No	17	665	60.2	37.0 - 79.6
Yes	16	440	39.8	20.4 - 63.0

Excludes respondents who indicated only nationwide travel in Question Z6.

Question Z8 ("How often did you do things to try to avoid mosquito bites?") yielded fewer than 30 total responses, and is excluded from this report.

Table 75. Proportion of mothers whose male partners had travelled or lived outside the United States

Question Z9	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
At any time in the six months before pregnancy or during pregnancy, male partner lived or travelled outside the 50 United States:				
No	896	31256	92.4	89.9 - 94.3
Yes	76	2577	7.6	5.7 - 10.1

Table 76. Proportion of mothers whose male partners had been in a tropical climate outside the US

Question Z10	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Male partner's travel destination had a tropical climate:				
No	31	1103	46.1	31.8 - 61.0
Yes	41	1292	53.9	39.0 - 68.2

Two dashes (i.e., --) indicate suppressed data due to insufficient sample size.

Table 77. Frequency of condom use with husband or male sex partner during pregnancy

Question Z11	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
During most recent pregnancy, how often mother used condoms when having sex with a male partner:				
Every time	21	849	2.5	1.4 - 4.3
Sometimes	66	2120	6.3	4.5 - 8.6
Never	809	28496	84.3	81.0 - 87.1
Did not have sex during pregnancy	72	2352	7.0	5.1 - 9.4

Table 78. Reasons for not using condoms during pregnancy

Question Z12	Unweighted n	Weighted n	Weighted %	95% CI
Reason(s) for not using condoms: (% yes, all that apply)				
Did not think she needed to use condoms during pregnancy	528	19123	62.5	58.4 - 66.5
Did not know you can get Zika virus from having sex	191	6987	22.9	19.4 - 26.8
Did not think partner had Zika virus	434	14860	48.6	44.4 - 52.9
Was not worried about getting Zika virus	407	13734	44.9	40.7 - 49.1
Did not want to use condoms	359	12477	40.8	36.7 - 45.0
Partner did not want to use condoms	284	10064	32.9	29.0 - 37.0
Other	71	2398	7.8	5.8 - 10.5

Technical Notes

Analyses

Analyses for this report were performed using SAS software, Version 9.4 of the SAS System for Windows, with SAS-callable SUDAAN®, Version 11.0. SAS software is copyright © 2012 SAS Institute Inc. SAS and all other SAS Institute Inc. product or service names are registered trademarks or trademarks of SAS Institute Inc., Cary, NC, USA. SUDAAN is a registered trademark of the Research Triangle Institute.

Unless otherwise noted, all statistics were calculated from responses to the PRAMS questionnaire (rather than from information on infants' birth or death certificates).

The denominator for each question excludes any respondents who did not answer that question. For questions inside skip patterns (where some respondents were asked to skip forward to another section in the questionnaire), the denominator also excludes those who should have skipped the question.

Some estimates have been suppressed with two hyphens (i.e., --), due to insufficient sample size. Insufficient sample size is defined as numerator less than 6, and/or denominator less than 30.

In addition, some estimates have been flagged with an asterisk as statistically unreliable. The basis for unreliability was the relative standard error (RSE). RSE is calculated by dividing the standard error of the estimate by the estimate itself, and then multiplying by 100 to express this result as a percent. Estimates with an RSE greater than 30% were considered unreliable.

Sample Size and Non-response

In the 2017 cycle, Kansas PRAMS yielded a weighted response rate of 62.9%. This percentage meets and exceeds CDC PRAMS' threshold of 55%, which is the minimum for reporting results externally.¹ Response rates were lower among mothers of low-birthweight infants, mothers of minority race/ethnicity, and mothers with less than high school education, versus mothers of normal-birthweight infants, Non-Hispanic White mothers, and mothers with a high school diploma/GED or higher education, respectively. See Table 79 for response rates across specific maternal characteristics.

Table 79. Weighted response rates by characteristic of the mother, 2017

Characteristic	Weighted Response Rate (%)
Birthweight stratum	
Low birthweight	55.6
Normal birthweight	63.4
Maternal education	
0-11 years	38.0
12 years	56.4
>12 years	70.4
Marital status	
Married	69.0
Unmarried	51.2
Maternal age	
<20 years	50.6
20-29 years	58.8
30+ years	69.6
Maternal race/ethnicity	
Non-Hispanic White	69.5
Non-Hispanic Black	54.5
Hispanic	38.7
Other	54.5
Birth history	
No previous live births	63.4
1+ previous live births	62.6
Prenatal care	
1 st trimester PNC	65.7
Late or no PNC	48.5

Data Cleaning

After data collection, the CDC performed data cleaning on the final dataset. For this report, Kansas PRAMS has made only one additional alteration:

Travel outside the United States

Three responses to Question Z6 (“When did you live or travel outside the 50 United States during your most recent pregnancy and for how long?”) listed locations inside the United States. These respondents have been removed from analysis of Questions Z5, Z7, and Z8.

No other data cleaning was performed.

References

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. For Researchers [Internet]. Atlanta, GA: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; 2018 Sept 25 [cited 2019 Feb 6]. Available from: <https://www.cdc.gov/prams/prams-data/researchers.htm>